

NEW PACT MAKES LARGER PALESTINE ECONOMIC ENTITY

France Gives Part of Syria
to New Nation 15 Miles
Deep and 28 Broad.

PROCLAMATION TO-DAY

Protests of U. S. Disregarded
in Splitting Oil Output
Between the Allies.

BRITAIN'S HAND IS SEEN

Compact Is Considered a Big
Victory for Zionists in Its
Broad Scope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, Dec. 24.

Palestine is now for the first time in many centuries a political and economic entity with definite frontiers under a British mandate. This is the significance of an accord signed yesterday by Great Britain and France, the text of which will be published to-morrow.

From details published to-night it appears France has yielded a part of Syria to create a larger Palestine than has originally been conserved, enabling Great Britain to satisfy the claims of British Zionites that the new State, whose independence they ultimately foresee, should run beyond the historic northern limit and obtain thereby the control of the headwaters of the River Jordan with its economic advantages, although conceding certain irrigation privileges to France.

In return for land concessions, France apparently has received a pledge from Great Britain that the San Remo oil accord be maintained to the utmost, thereby splitting the Mesopotamian oil output between the Allies despite protests of the United States Government that they be open for exploitation by all nations.

In addition the island of Cyprus remains under British control just as long as France withholds her consent to its transfer to another nation or to its independence. The part of French Syria which France has yielded to the new Palestine is fifteen miles deep and twenty-eight miles broad, thus bringing the northeastern frontier within forty-five miles of Damascus, which is inevitable as the capital of the French zone of influence.

The enlargement of Palestine represents a great victory for the British Zionists, as at San Remo a considerably smaller state had been envisaged.

In general the northern frontier of the new Palestine runs eastward from Ras-n-Nakura, on the Mediterranean coast, to a point northeast of Banias, which was the Biblical city of Dan, running from a junction of the upper Jordan and the River Laddan southward through Lake Tiberias as far as Semakh, then eastward as far as Derat, which it leaves in French territory, and then runs on to Nasib. The exact eastern boundary of Palestine southward from Nasib remains to be fixed by Great Britain, as it is merely an arbitrary line between her two mandate areas, revision for the present.

The shrinking of the French area is not taken very kindly by the French press, which is beginning again to point out bitterly how much Great Britain is getting in Asia Minor under the Turkish treaty, believing this explains the refusal of Lloyd George to consider any revision for the president.

'FREEMAN'S JOURNAL' EDITOR SENTENCED

Hooper and Two Directors
Get Twelve Months.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—P. J. Hooper, editor of the Freeman's Journal, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of \$3,000 has been imposed on the Freeman's Journal because of the publication of an article alleging ill treatment of a prisoner in the Portobello Barracks.

Hamilton Edwards and Martin Fitzgerald (formerly Richard Croker's racing partner), directors of the paper, also were sentenced to twelve months in prison on the same charge.

CARSON ASKS PRAYERS FOR PEACE IN IRELAND

Christmas Message of Ulster
Leader Counsels Hope.

BELFAST, Ireland, Dec. 24.—Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, in a Christmas message to the people of Belfast says:

"I am afraid the present Christmas in many parts of Ireland finds little subject for congratulations on the peace that ought to reign at such a time. The crimes and outrages which are doing so much to ruin the fair name of Ireland are in themselves a blot on that Christianity the birth of which we celebrate at this time. But let our prayers be offered that a great change may soon be brought about, and let us in Ulster try and show the example by carrying out the doctrine of the religion to which we adhere to the great benefit of the people and to the glory of Christianity."

TURK TREATY REVISION IF CONSTANTINE STAYS

French Attitude Reflects Less
Severe Attitude.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The French Foreign Office expressed the belief to-day that revision of the Turkish peace treaty would be almost inevitable if Constantine retains the throne of Greece. Officials of the Foreign Office also are of the opinion that the recent speech of David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, concerning the possibility of changing the treaty of Sevres does not close the door to such action, but merely delays it.

The statement recently made by Premier Leygues that France might reach an understanding with the Turkish Nationalists is further evidence of the desire of France to revise the treaty. The feeling in French official circles that the treaty must be revised sooner or later reflects the French position of less severe treatment for Turkey, which was not insisted upon because of the international position then occupied by Venizelos.

GERMANS IN FOREIGN LEGION PLOTING AGAINST FRANCE

More Than a Hundred Former Enemy Officers Arrested
in Algeria Preparing to Foment Trouble by
Undermining Morale of Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, Dec. 24.

Confirmation of reports that one-time German army officers are enlisting in large numbers in the French Foreign Legion is causing much agitation in military circles here. It was said that these Germans apparently intend to foment trouble by inciting the native troops—Moroccans, Senegalese, Algerians, &c.—in the service to mutiny. According to reports received here this morning more than a hundred one-time enemies were arrested in the camp at Sidi Bel Abbes.

'ONE DUTY--RESIST' SAYS D'ANNUNZIO

Commander at Fiume Declares
He Has Spoken and Written
Too Much.

TRIESTE, Dec. 24.—It is reported here that the Council of Rectors at Fiume has proposed to Gabriele d'Annunzio a plan for a peaceful solution of the differences with the Italian Government, namely, evacuation of the island of Arbe and Veglia, but the poet refused to consider the suggestion.

D'Annunzio's latest proclamation, which is of a most violent nature, declares: "We have spoken and written too much. If our words are not made good we shall lose our honor, having already lost all else. There is but one duty--resist."

Communication with Fiume is most difficult owing to the strict blockade which has been put into force. Riccardo Gigante, Mayor of Fiume, has issued a proclamation to the people of the city inciting them to extreme resistance and announcing that he takes upon himself the responsibility for shedding blood.

The work of putting Fiume into a state of defence is going on feverishly. All foreigners have been asked to leave within three days in order to diminish consumption of the necessities of life. Theatres must close at 10 P. M., while circulation in the streets at night is prohibited.

ROME, Dec. 23 (Delayed).—Pope Benedict, who is deeply concerned over the situation at Fiume, has instructed Mgr. Constantini to use all the means at his disposal to prevent a conflict and avoid bloodshed. He believes the differences are now reduced to such a small degree that it would be a sacrifice if human life were imperiled to settle them.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Starvation is expected soon to bring to an end the "state of war" now existing between the "Regency of Quarnero" at Fiume and the Kingdom of Italy. The forty-eight hour time limit given civilians to leave the city expired at 6 o'clock last night, and it appears the Italian Government troops have settled down to wait for hunger to defeat d'Annunzio's plan to combat the enforcement of the treaty of Rapallo.

At first the people of Fiume did not realize the new situation, and little notice was taken of the blockade proclamation, since all believed it would not be carried out and that d'Annunzio would get his way as before. They now understand the gravity of the situation and the inflexible determination of Gen. Caviglia to apply the treaty without further procrastination.

PEOPLE WEARY OF D'ANNUNZIO POLICY

Poet Now Realizes War on
Fiume Has Begun.

Fiume, Dec. 23.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, who has refused to receive any further communication from the Italian officials outside of Fiume, considers that hostilities have begun. Whenever the poet, or the "Commander," as he is called here, moves trumpets blow while his wild march, "Eja, Eja Ala, Ala," resounds.

Although d'Annunzio in issuing proclamations addressed to the people describes them as his "loyal population of Fiume," the people have declared themselves tired of a situation in which they are deprived of a voice, and their exasperation is increased by the almost complete destitution to which the city has been reduced by two years' paralysis of its commerce. They disapprove d'Annunzio's policy in risking a conflict with either Italy or Jugo-Slavia, especially as they believe that this time Gen. Caviglia means business.

CONCESSIONS TO CLERKS.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—The store clerks of Madrid have drafted a new labor contract under which an eight hour day is to be enforced for six months of the year and nine hours for the remaining six months. As compensation for overtime employers must undertake to pay clerks two weeks' extra salary during Christmas week.

MEXICO OPEN TO CRIMEANS.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 23.—Sixty thousand Russian refugees from the Crimea are expected in Mexico within the next few months, according to a report recently made to the Department of Agriculture by one of its agents, who has just returned from the Near East. The Government has signified a willingness to receive them.



258—Pyrex Glass Casserole.
Sheffield Holder. 1 qt. size \$10.
1½ qt. \$12.00.

GREETING

It is our hope that the gifts you have received from Ovington's have added a little to the joy of Christmas Day.

OIVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of 5th Ave"
314 Fifth Ave. nr. 32d St.

FRENCH GRIP RHINE IF TREATY FALLS

Should Germans Not Fulfill
Pact Army Will Remain,
Says Premier.

CANNOT BE SURPRISED

Holding Bridgeheads, M. Leygues Declares, Control by
France Is Safe.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Two, significant statements were made in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. Premier Leygues stated that under the Treaty of Versailles France would continue to hold the left bank of the Rhine indefinitely unless Germany lived up to the treaty's terms. Andre Lefevre, former Minister of War, explaining the differences with his Cabinet colleagues which brought about his resignation, gave as his reasons for insisting on two years' service with the colors while the other Ministers favored from twelve to eighteen months that it was the German laboratory that France had to fear more than anything else.

"That is what we ought to keep under control," declared M. Lefevre. "We should prevent science from giving a weak German army a powerful weapon of surprise."

"I believe Germany still has 200,000 machine guns," he said adding that the Krupp works had continued working under intense pressure, turning out field guns, after the armistice and until the peace treaty's commission of control was installed.

"What kind of gun is this?" exclaimed M. Lefevre. "We know from documents found on battlefields that the German 77 of the new model of 1916 was not satisfactory. Is it logical to suppose that Krupp after the armistice continued to make unsatisfactory pieces? No! Krupp were working upon a new gun, one that would use the new projectiles which we found left behind when the

Venezelos was given to believe he had the right to borrow 300,000,000 drachmas as a supplementary issue. Italy accepted and the Greek Minister in Paris received the consent of the Quai d'Orsay, therefore he issued 200,000,000 more, and we have since issued 50,000,000 more," the Premier said.

"We are going to restrict the circulation of notes as far as possible and are hoping soon to reach financial accord with the Allies."

Premier Rhalis declared Venezelos would not be allowed to return to Greece to take up his political leadership until reliable groups develop a majority favoring him, as "although he arrived by the force of bayonets he left Greece by the expression of the will of the people."

By the Associated Press.
ATHENS, Dec. 24.—King Constantine to-day gave to the American correspondents his first interview since he came back to Athens. He said that as far as he understood the situation from the Greek Government would follow a conciliatory attitude toward the Allies, and that he did not expect a change in the Cabinet at the present time. He smilingly shrugged his shoulders regarding the uncertainty as to whether the British and French Ministers would remain in Athens.

"They don't know what they are going to do," he said. "Yesterday they expected to go to-day they are uncertain. Maybe to-morrow they again will change their minds."

Constantine said that the wife of former King Alexander (Mrs. Aspasia Manos, Alexander's morganatic wife) had no status in royalty, but that friendly relations with her would be maintained.

"Princess Anastasia (formerly Mrs. William B. Leeds of New York) is now a recognized Greek princess," Constantine added.

During the interview Constantine impressed those of the correspondents who had not seen him before with his personality, which was democratic and friendly. In his demeanor there was no suggestion of royalty. Constantine said Queen Sophie had been very seasick during the trip from Italy, as well as the other members of the royal family. "Strange to relate, I was not ill," he added.

WINE FOR TROOPS ON RHINE.

Big Christmas Dinner Prepared for
American Soldiers.

CORLENZ, Dec. 24.—Old fashioned home made candy and popcorn balls, with Salvation Army doughnuts, will be distributed to every American soldier on the Rhine in the Christmas box which the American Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Salvation Army have prepared as part of the celebration.

In addition, all the mess halls have arranged for a dinner to include about all the dishes known at home and prepared from the best food obtainable. The dinner will be washed down with light wines, after which plenty of cigars will be at hand.

For the
New Year
1921

Cards—
Calendars

Uncommonly dainty New Year's Cards, and many styles of Calendars and Diaries for your own use or for ideal New Year's Gifts.

Books—
A Book is a particularly expressive New Year's Gift, and we offer a choice assortment from which you may select.

BREITANO'S
Gifts to the World
Fifth Ave. and 27th St.

Cork Homes Must List All Dwellers on Door

CORK, Dec. 24.—A military proclamation orders that all householders in the martial law area on January 1 affix on the inner side of their doors a list of all inmates, with age, sex and other description. Hotels and lodging house keepers are required to furnish daily to the nearest police station a similar list, with information as to where each guest comes from and where he is going.

Germans were abandoning the left bank of the Rhine. They were much more carefully made than the ordinary 77 shells. The cases were marked "For the experimental batteries."

"They were able to get away guns, but not all of the shells, and we never have seen one among the 17,000 or 18,000 we took. Where are they?"

M. Lefevre also affirmed the existence of two machine guns, one for airplane use, firing 1,500 shots a minute, and another for use against tanks and low flying aircraft.

"The day I left the Ministry," he said, "we had destroyed from 142,000 to 150,000 machine guns, but among all these there was not a single sample of either of the machine guns to which I have alluded. Does not this show singular power of dissimulation? Should this not make us uneasy?"

M. Lefevre declared Germany could make war whenever it pleased her to do so.

The new War Minister, Flaminius Raiberti, replying to his predecessor, said he was in accord with Marshals Foch and Petain in advocating a reduction of the period of military service and lightening the army budget. He announced that the Germans had destroyed or delivered 3,895 cannon and that 4,000 more were in the course of delivery.

Premier Leygues recalled that France held bridgeheads on the Rhine which she was supposed to give up in fifteen years only if Germany executed the Treaty of Versailles. He added to the statistics given by M. Raiberti, saying that of 30,000 motors and 18,000 airplanes Germany possessed after the signing of the armistice she had delivered 25,000 motors and 16,000 airplanes.

M. Tardieu interrupted the Premier to ask if it were not a fact that the Franco-American treaty not having been ratified and the Franco-British treaty being non-effective for the reason, France, according to the Treaty of

Versailles, could hold the left bank of the Rhine until Germany executed the treaty terms.

To this M. Leygues replied: "It is quite true that we no longer are in the position we were in 1914—menaced by a sudden attack. We are on the left bank of the Rhine, we hold the bridgeheads. The Germans cannot maintain a single soldier in the zone of protection, and that is a perpetual provision. The bridgeheads we hold are called on to abandon in fifteen years if the treaty is executed; but if the treaty terms are not carried out we will continue to hold them."

General de Maud'huy, Deputy for Metz, then shouted: "We are in Germany and if the Germans want to use barbarous methods—if they burn ten houses in Paris from airplanes—we shall burn a hundred in Frankfurt and a hundred in Mayence. Let Germany understand that it is the only means to prevent disloyal, barbarous warfare."

M. Lefevre, replying, said he regretted that the Premier's figures were not more precise. He declared the German army soon would be reduced to 150,000 men. He had documents in his possession showing that under divers names there were formations in Germany of men under arms numbering more than 250,000.

M. Tardieu appealed to the Chamber not to give Germany the impression that France doubted her own means of defence. He asserted that Germany's armament had been reduced to a point where it no longer was dangerous.

Lieut.-Col. Jean Fabry, who was a member of the French war commission to the United States, replied to M. Lefevre in a calm and collected manner. "Germany cannot come back," he said. "When country, after forty-four years of victorious preparation, could not wage a winning war, it is idle to think that, defeated, she can have better success."

The Chamber voted provisional appropriations for the first two months of next year amounting to 3,635,000,000 francs. The vote was 511 to 64.

MAN FROZEN TO DEATH.

WINTER, S. D., Dec. 24.—Caught in a blizzard, George Diernan, who lives near Winter, was frozen to death Wednesday. His body, standing upright, with only the head above the snow, was found by a neighbor to-day near the Diernan home.

ALBANY SHOPS SHUT DOWN.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Approximately 1,600 employees of the New York Central car department at New Albany did not go to work to-day, notices having been posted by the company that the shops would remain closed indefinitely. Officials at the shops assigned no reason for the shut-down.

PARIS RESTAURANTS THREATEN LOCKOUT

Resent Proposed Tax on Holiday Feasting.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Paris is threatened with a restaurant lockout New Year's eve if the Chamber of Deputies votes the tax, proposed by the General Council of the Seine, of 50 per cent. on the amount paid for Christmas and New Year's eve suppers in excess of the usual bills of fare. If the tax is applied the Restaurant Proprietors' Association threatens to lock restaurant doors on New Year's eve.

Leading restaurants are asking for tonight's supper all the way up to 500 francs. The average is about 150 francs. Sixty tons of toys, donated by the children of France, will be distributed in the devastated Alsace and in Rhelms by the League of Officers and ex-soldiers of France, under the direction of M. Binet-Valmer, the French writer and vice-president of the league.

Appeals for old toys, written by M. Binet-Valmer, have appeared this month in all the principal Parisian papers, and the response from the children has been enormous. The first load, heavy with childish happiness, left Paris December 6 in an American car, under the direction of Lieut. Pericard, remembered for his rallying cry in a French trench, where he was the only man left standing: "You dead, stand up!"

A Christmas letter from M. Binet-Valmer, thanking America for her share in the Christmas joy, has been sent to the New York office of the American Committee for Devastated France.

RELIEF SHIP FOR CORK.

Local Societies in U. S. Cities Send Supplies.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Evening Standard's Cork correspondent says that at yesterday's meeting of the relief committee announcement was made that a ship was coming from New York with goods for the sufferers from the recent fires and disorders, while American sympathizers also were sending large sums of money. The English and American Society of Friends has offered its help.

More than 100 tons of supplies for the sufferers from recent fires and disorders at Cork were on board the steamship Honolulu, which left New York yesterday for that port. The supplies were shipped by Irish relief committees in Philadelphia, New York and other cities. The ship is due to reach Cork about January 5.

2,000 CASUALTIES IN QUAKE IN CHINA

Terrific Shock in Kan-su Province Reported in Despatch
to Tokio Paper.

TOKIO, Dec. 23 (delayed).—A Shanghai despatch to the Asahi Shinbun reports a terrific earthquake in the Chinese province of Kan-su on December 16, with casualties estimated at 2,000.

Kan-su is the northwesternmost province of China, having on the east the province of Shen-si, on the south Szechuen and on the other side Mongolia, into which it stretches a long tongue of land north of the territory of Koko-nor. Lanchow is the capital. The population of the province is estimated at more than 10,000,000. The principal products are dyes, gold, mercury, silk, musk and tobacco.

The seismograph at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., was reported on December 16 as recording the most severe earth disturbance of two years. Instruments in other sections of the country, including those at Harvard University, registered a similar disturbance on the same date. Despatches from various parts of the world recorded the shock. At Tokio the vibrations lasted two hours and were said to be so severe that the instruments were unable to give perfect records.

On December 20 a naval wireless message received at Tokio from the island of Yap, in the South Pacific Ocean, announced the most violent earthquake shocks in the vicinity of the island, lasting several days. A Peking dispatch on December 16 said the earthquake was felt there at 8:20 P. M., the tremor rocking buildings and creating much excitement in the hotels and clubs.

TRIANA, Alabama, Dec. 22.—Forty-two persons were killed, 200 were injured and 500 made homeless by the recent earthquake in the Tepelet district. Dr. John Reynolds of New Britain, Conn., head of the American Red Cross unit sent to the Tepelet area, returned to-day to this city. He found the roads impassable to automobiles because of fallen rocks and used horses instead. He visited the villages affected by the earthquake and left food and medical supplies. Milk and clothing have since been sent, and all the destitute children of the district.

A Christmas Greeting

From this day of happiness we all look forward to the coming year with the confidence and courage characteristic of America.

Our country, blessed among the nations, has all that it ever had and more.

Exempt from invasion in war, inspired by the joy of service to others across the sea, full of faith in this country, its future, its government and its people, we have cause only for rejoicing and for deepest gratitude.

To our friends, who are all the people of this, the world's greatest city, we give thanks for the confidence that enables us to speak of "our best year," as 1920 draws to a close. We shall strive in years to come, as in years past, to earn friendship and success, by doing our best.

R. H. Macy & Co.
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